THE THIRD BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

OF THE

NORTH CAROLINA

SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB,

MORGANTON, N. C.



WINSTON:

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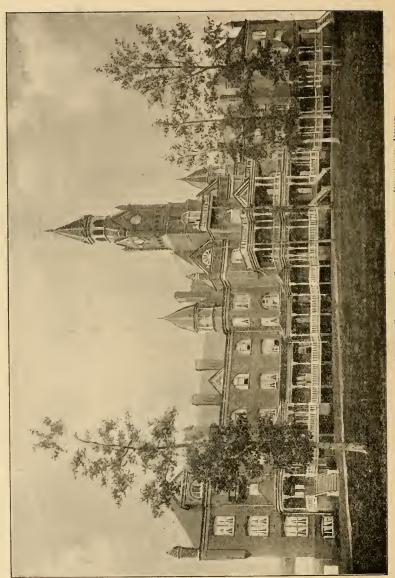
SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB,

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MAIN BUILDING OF THE NORTH CAROLINA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB,

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

M. L. REED,
M. H. HOLT,
V. V. RICHARDSON,

N. B. BROUGHTON, R. A. GRIER, SAMUEL HUFFMAN.

A. J. DULA.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

M. L. REED, PRESIDENT, E. McK. GOODWIN, SEC'Y EX OFFICIO.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

M. L. REED, CHAIRMAN,
N. B. BROUGHTON, SAMUEL HUFFMAN.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

SUPERINTENDENT.

EDWARD MCK. GOODWIN, L. I.

TEACHERS, SIGN OR MANUAL DEPARTMENT.

DAVID R. TILLINGHAST, EDWIN G. HURD, A. M., O. A. Betts. H. MCP. HOFSTEATER.

ZACHARIAS W. HAYNES, JOHN C. MILLER. Mrs. LAURA A. WINSTON, Miss OLIVIA B. GRIMES.

ORAL DEPARTMENT.

Miss Anna C. Allen, A. B., Chief Instructor.

Mrs. Anna C. Hurd, Miss Eugenia T. Welsh, Miss Nannie McKay Fleming, Miss Carrie R. Stinson,

Miss Flora Lee Dula.

TEACHER OF ART.

Miss Sudie C. Faison.

TEACHER OF SEWING AND DRESSMAKING.

Miss Mary Nash.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER: C. L. HAYNES.

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

STEWARD. GEORGE L. PHIFER.

MATRON. Mrs. MARY B. MALONE.

SUPERVISOR OF GIRLS.

SUPERVISOR OF BOYS.

Miss KATE WALTON, Miss Olivia 1 Burroughs,

Mrs. MARY ERWIN, C. L. HAYNES.

ENGINEER. WALTER J. MATHEWS. B. E.

EXPERT PRINTER. H. MCP. HOFSTEATER.

EXPERT CARPENTER. THOMAS P. McKoy.

EXPERT SHOEMAKER. W. A. TOWNSEND.

CHIEF COOK AND BAKER. H. A. Webber.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

To His Excellency ELIAS CARR,

Governor of North Carolina.

In compliance with statutory requirements, we have the honor to submit herewith the third biennial report of the Board of Directors of the North Carolina School for the Deaf and Dumb. It was in the Legislature of 1891 that the first movement was made for the establishment of a distinct school for the white deaf and dumo children of the State. That body appointed a Board of Directors, decided the question of location, and appropriated twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000) as a beginning for the work. One year thereafter, in May, 1892, two deaf and dumb children laid the first brick of the present splendid modern structure.

The Legislature of 1893 fixed the annual appropriation at thirty-five thousand dollars (\$35,000). In October, 1894, the school was first opened for the reception of pupils. The Legislature of 1895 appropriated eighteen thousand dollars (\$18,000) to pay off indebtedness incurred in completing and equipping the building, and three thousand five hundred dollars (\$3,500) for the erection and equipment of our industrial departments. The object of the General Assembly in establishing this separate school for the deaf and dumb children of our State was that a larger number of them should be accommodated, and we are pleased to be able to report that the expectation is rapidly being accomplished. Starting with 102 pupils two years ago, we have to-day 185. The limit of our present build-

ing is 200, whereas we have applications on file for fifty or more; therefore, we respectfully ask the General Assembly, through you, for an appropriation of twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000), to be used in erecting and equipping a school building, which from the beginning has been a part of our plan in providing necessary buildings.

With this building, without which the plant is incomplete, the State will have provided for her afflicted deaf and dumb children, who seek her care, for several years to come. Your Board takes peculiar pleasure in saying that we believe North Carolina to-day, through the kind aid of your Excellency and the liberality and wisdom of her Legislators, has made provision for the deaf and dumb children, that is second to none of our sister States. In this statement we are supported by some of the wisest and most experienced educators of the deaf and dumb on this continent. We are highly gratified to say that the health of the officers, teachers, and pupils during the past year, as shown by the attending Physician's report, has been unusually good, and proves the wisdom of location in this excellent climate. The educational department is under the eare of kind-hearted and able instructors, and their faithfulness and devotion we take great pleasure in commending with the highest praise.

Our Industrial Departments, features so much to be desired in the education of the deaf, have made rapid progress, and are in every respect successful, as you will see by reference to Superintendent's report. Again your Board acknowledges the faithful, efficient, and untiring devotion of the Superintendent, Prof. E. McK. Goodwin. To him, more than any other one man, is due the excellent school and its wise economical management, which is the pride of all who visit and inspect its work.

In closing our report, we do not hesitate to invite your Excellency, the Members of the General Assembly, or any of our citizens, to examine the work committed to our care. All of which is

December 8, 1896.

Respectfully Submitted, M. L. REED. President of the Board of Directors.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the President and Board of Directors of the North Carolina School for the Deaf and Dumb.

Gentlemen:—I have the honor to submit herewith my second biennial report of the North Carolina School for the Deaf and Dumb, covering the period from December 1, 1894, to December 1, 1896.

You will recall the embarrassing circumstances under which we opened in October, 1894, with building incomplete, steam heating and electric lighting plants delayed, and with a very limited amount of tunds at our command. But withal, we opened with 102 children, that being the largest number of white deaf children that ever attended school in North Carolina at one time. This number increased till it reached 162 the second session. We admitted 62 beginners the second session, September, 1895, the largest class, with perhaps only one exception, that ever entered any school for the deaf in America at one time. Some of these children had been applicants for admission into the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind for years. Our number has increased till our biennial report shows an enrollment of 204—males 107, females 97. We have more than fifty bona fide applicants on file to-day, and know of many others of school age in the State. I sent out admissions for 203 children, but only 185 have reported thus far this session. We could accommodate fifteen more at present, had they entered, the additional expense of which would have made only a very small increase, for the "operating expenses" need not have been changed.

It is a matter easily understood that the per capital expenses can be materially reduced as our number increases.

It costs no more for heating and lighting our building for two hundred than it would for one hundred. In fact, the officers of the school need not be increased for larger numbers, except in the corps of teachers.

PURPOSE OF THE SCHOOL.

Many people, even educated people, lose sight of the fact that the institution is strictly a school, and has for its sole object the education of the white deaf children of the State. Some regard it as an asylum, where the children may be comfortably cared for, for a period of years, and then be sent home, the same unfortunate persons they were when they entered, only older.

SCOPE OF THE SCHOOL.

As much as we claim or hope to do for the deaf is to give them a primary education, covering the public school course of this State; and that is about as much as any school for the deaf does.

But occasionally we have bright boys or girls who desire to enter college, to whom we give special advantages and prepare them for the Gallandet College at Washington, D. C. This college is supported by the Government, and takes students from any of the States or Territories. The literary part of our school is divided into two distinct schools, the "Sign or Manual" Department and the "Oral" Department. Both of these deportments have the same end in view; that is, to give the children command of the English language sufficient to express their thoughts to those with whom they come in contact.

SIGN OR MANUAL DEPARTMENT.

There is more or less misapprehension as to what the method and object aimed at in this department means. Indeed, even some parents of our children and friends of the school do not understand that what is usually termed

"signs" is only a means used in imparting instruction in the child's vernacular, until he learns English, and when he is thus advanced, he has no further use for "signs". In this department, written language and finger spelling is constantly used. It is necessary, however, for a teacher in this department to be thoroughly acquainted with the language of the deaf; for it is often impossible for the child to make known his thoughts or express his ideas in any other way than by sign language; and, indeed, it is often impossible for the teacher to convey certain ideas otherwise than by the language of signs.

ORAL DEPARTMENT.

I have already said the two departments have the same object in view, that of teaching the English Language. But in addition to teaching them written English, in this department we teach them spoken English, beginning with the most elementary part of vocal utterance, even more primary than the little babe is taught by its mother. But it must be borne in mind, however, that not all deaf children can learn to speak. Indeed, not all can be taught to an advantage in this department. We sometimes admit children to the Oral Department and after a fair trial send them to the Sign Department, believing that they can be taught by this method to greater advantage.

It is but natural that every parent should want his child to learn speech, but the most ardent advocates of oralism admit that not every deaf child can acquire speech, nor even be taught to advantage by the oral method. We believe that what is termed the "Combined System," the system used in more than eighty per cent. of the Schools in the United States, is the best for the largest number. It is generally admitted that children will advance faster and acquire more written English in the same length of time in the Sign Department than in the Oral, but it

should be remembered that the child in the Oral Department gets speech and speech-reading in addition to his knowledge of written language, while the manually taught child is limited to written language. Hence, the question of most importance is, "Can the child learn to speak and read speech from others?" When this question is settled, it is an easy matter to say in which department the child should go. I herewith include report from Miss Anna C. Allen, Chief Instructor in the Oral Department.

MISS ANNA C. ALLEN'S REPORT.

TO Mr. E. McK. Goodwin, Superintendent North Carolina School for the Deaf and Dumb, Morganton. N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I have the honor to report that since December, 1894, the number of pupils in the Oral Department of this school has increased from twenty-five then enrolled to sixty in actual attendance to-day.

During the time included in this report, sixty-nine pupils have been under class instruction, nine of whom are not now in the department.

One little girl, after one year's trial, was transferred to the Manual Department, not because it was deemed impossible to teach her by the oral method, but in order to make room for others of greater promise. Four other pupils from primary classes have ceased to be in attendance upon the school. Three semi-mutes of the advanced grade were transferred to the Manual Department in order to equalize the classes, and placed under a hearing teacher, who will aid them in retaining their power of speech and speech-reading. Robert Taylor left us at the close of the school year, 1895-'96, to become a student at Gallaudet College, Washington, D. C. In addition to the sixty pupils now under class instruction, three-quarters of an hour is devoted daily to five students from the Manual Department, who are given special lessons in speech-reading and in articulation.

Five teachers and one Normal student are at present employed as instructors of the six classes that have been formed. Miss Nannie McK. Fleming has a class of twelve totally deaf little children, who have entered school this session. Miss Engenia T. Welsh has a class of beginners, numbering ten, all of whom are semi-deaf or semi-mute. Mrs. Anna C. Hurd has a class of ten totally deaf little children, who were admitted to the school in September, 1895. Miss Carrie R. Stinson has a class of eight totally deaf pupils, now in their third year in school. Miss Flora L. Dula has ten pupils of the fourth year. Miss Anna C. Allen has ten pupils, of two distinct grades, forming what is termed the advanced class of the Oral Department.

In June, 1895, two young women completed the course in the Normal Department. One, Miss Fleming, is still with us as a teacher. The other, Miss Hanmer, accepted a position in the New York Institution for the Deaf, where she is still engaged. The Normal class of 1895-'96 numbered four. Miss Stinson

remains with us as a teacher. Miss Simms is teaching in the Mississippi School for the Deaf, in Jackson, Miss, Miss Way secured a position in the Florida School for the Deaf, St. Augustine, Fla. Miss Dula, having entered the class some three months later than the others, is still counted a practice teacher, although in charge of a class since the opening of the present session.

In July of the present year the Fifth Summer Meeting of the American Association to Promote the Teaching of Speech to the Deaf was held at Philadelphia. Miss Allen, Miss Welsh and Miss Fleming were in attendance throughout the entire ten days of the session. At this meeting there were several principals of schools, and other persons, in search of trained oral teachers; and it was a matter of regret that the Normal class of our School had not six, instead of two, ready to take positions.

In conclusion, permit me to say that whatever measure of success has been attained, has been due to no one person, but rather has been the direct result of the ability and devotion to duty of each and every one of the instructors in the Oral Department. A spirit of harmony and fidelity has been continually manifested, which has gone far to lighten toil for every one.

Respectfully submitted,

MISS ANNA C. ALLEN,

Chief Instructor Oral Department North Carolina School for Deaf and Dumb, November 18, 1896.

DEPARTMENT OF ART.

Every child in school is taught free-hand drawing. We believe no study will develop the child's mind more than drawing. The deaf are peculiarly imitative, and many of them excel in the reproduction of what they see by picture language, which is often the most forcible expression of thought. The progress of the department has been very satisfactory, and proves, beyond a doubt, that deafness is not necessarily a hindrance to the study of art. Those who show special talent for art are in the class in the studio, and take more advanced work. These are really "the survival of the fittest."

Many who have seen the work in our school say it compares favorably with the work done in schools for the hearing.

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

The General Assembly of 1895 made a special appropriation of three thousand five hundred dollars (\$3,500) to

equip the Industrial Department. Our steward's books show the disbursement of this sum in the several departments.

In a school for the deaf, the industrial features should have a prominent place for at least two reasons: First, because most of our children have to go out into the world to earn a living, and should be prepared for it; second, manual training often acts as a means to draw ont a pupil and awaken an interest in him when nothing else would do it. Deafness need not necessarily be a hindrance to industrial work. The deaf frequently make expert mechanics and skilled workmen. We have five industrial branches in our school, including practical agriculture and gardening, carpentry, shoemaking, printing and type-setting, and broom and mattress-making for the boys, and dressmaking and plain sewing and general housework for the girls.

PRINTING DEPARTMENT.

It is generally believed by heads of schools for the deaf that the printer's trade is one of the best for the deaf; besides it serves to bring the pupil face to face with written language, and thus becomes a help in the acquisition of language. We hear a great deal said of the type-setting machine and the probability of the printers being driven out of the trade, but there will always be a demand for good job printers. We endeavor to prepare the boys leaving our school for this branch of the trade. Although our Printing Department was not opened till October of 1895, we have boys who could go out and earn a living as a printer at present.

The Kelly Messenger is printed in our office, and we believe it has created interest between parents and the school.

We issue it weekly, and send it to every school for the

deaf in America, and exchange with many of our State papers. Besides issuing the Kelly Messenger, we do the printing for the school, which helps to cover the expense of operating the Printing Department. Our books show receipts from this department, a small sum for advertising, and subscriptions to the Kelly Messenger.

CARPENTRY AND WOOD WORKING DEPARTMENT.

This department was built and opened during the summer of 1895, and is equipped with a number of first-class machines of the best make. We have six boys in this department who are learning the trade, and the progress of some of them, at least, warrants the practicability of such department. It would not be expected that they would be turned out "Journeymen Carpenters" in one year, but I feel safe in saying that within three years they will be prepared to take their places among carpenters, and ready to earn a living. We have taken a small amount of work for the public, at a reasonable profit. We believe that this department has more than paid for itself, in the work of completing the building.

SHOEMAKING DEPARTMENT.

This department was opened the first of October, 1895. The shoemaker's trade is a valuable one for the deaf, for the simple reason that he can always find work to do in every community; though it may not be very lucrative, it will insure a livelihood. In addition to the feature as a manual training, we do a large part of the shoemaking and repairing for the school, which about covers the operating expenses of the department. It is our purpose to put our product on the market after we have had time to train boys for the work.

FARM DEPARTMENT.

About 70 per cent. of our children come from the country; most of their parents are farmers, and want their

sons to learn practical farming. The school owns 220 acres of land, about seventy of which is under cultivation. While the land is thin, it is susceptible of improvement and will produce well. As I reported two years ago, much of the land was in original growth, and we have not been able, with the means at our command, to put the farm in a proper state of cultivation. Our boys can do light work on the farm, but they are not capable of clearing land and doing the heavy labor. We believe the farm has paid, however. Besides a large amount of vegetables, we raised during the present year 1,390 bushels of potatoes, which will last during the present session. We have produced a large amount of feed and some corn. We confidently believe that the farm will pay well when once put in a good state of cultivation, thus enabling us to produce with our own labor much of our food for stock and children.

BROOM AND MATTRESS MAKING.

In this department we have made one hundred and seven mattresses for our own use, and have made all the brooms needed by the school, and a small number for the public. We have no expert broom and mattress maker, however, in this department at present, and we find that we cannot employ a skilled foreman and put our goods on the market, competing with modern manufacturing establishments, and make the department self-sustaining.

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT FOR GIRLS.

The industrial world does not offer many branches of industry to girls, but the few that are within their reach should be acquired to such a degree that a girl may be considered accomplished. Our girls do certain household duties, regardless of their circumstances at home. They keep their own rooms in all respects and assist in the household work for the lady teacher's rooms. They wash the

dishes and keep the dining room. It ought to be considered an accomplishment for a girl to know how to wash dishes properly. I believe that our girls keep the dining room better than hired servants would do it.

SEWING AND DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT.

This is doubtless the most practicable industrial department for girls. Every girl that is old enough has regular hours in this department. They are under a competent instructor, who teaches cutting and fitting of all kinds of garments, from the plainest to their best "Sunday dresses." Some of the girls under twelve years of age can make neatly too any garment they wear. A girl's education is incomplete if she is unable to make her own garments, regardless of her circumstances. The girls do nearly all the ironing for the school, and their own mending. In some schools for the deaf the art of cooking is taught, but we have yet to learn of such department that has proven a success from a practical standpoint.

OUR FINANCES.

Our report under this head will be short, inasmuch as it appears in the report of our Steward, as auditor, and in the State Treasurer's report, as ex-officio Treasurer of the school.

The General Assembly of 1895, were as liberal with our school as we could have expected. We were as economical in our estimates furnished the legislature, for the biennial period, as good management would permit. Our actual running expenses have not exceeded our expectations, but from our Auditor's report it will be seen that we have drawn heavily for building and permanent improvement. Our per capita cost for actual running expenses is as small, I feel confident, as any school for the deaf in America.

I refer you to the Auditor's report for the several heads of expenditures.

OUR NEEDS.

One of the most pressings of our school now, is a school house proper. You will recall that the present class-rooms were only intended for a temporary arrangement. As we have fourteen class-rooms, that reduces our capacity in the main building at least 80. With our present capacity of 200, it will be seen that, with this school house proper, we will have a capacity of about 300, which will be, in all probability, enough room for a quarter of a century. This building should have twenty well arranged class-rooms, with a large room on upper story, with sky-light, for an art studio. This building should be in keeping with the dignity of the State. It need not be elaborate in architecture, but substantial and convenient. The State has only one school of this kind for her afflicted white children; and it is not asking too much for these unfortunate children. Such building as the state ought to erect will cost twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000). When this building is completed, the school will need no further buildings for years to come; but, without this building, the school will be materially hindered in admitting larger numbers, who are applying now.

There are numerous minor needs that must be provided for, from time to time, as our means will permit.

THE CORPS OF TEACHERS.

Too much stress cannot be put on the necessity of having competent teachers, thoroughly prepared. This latter nineteenth century is a day of specialists, and it does appear to us, that no branch of the teacher's profession needs specialists more than the school for the deaf and dumo. The profession does not recognize a teacher as an expert until he has had at least five years' experience. It is often an expensive experiment to place a class of deaf children under a novice. Indeed, some of the most prom-

inent schools will have the services of no inexperienced teacher. When a teacher is needed, they go out into the profession and secure the service of talent, trained and experienced in the art of teaching the deaf, believing it to be cheaper in the end than to train teachers.

Our teachers have been untiring in their labors for the welfare and happiness of the children, both in and out of school.

OUR STAFF OF TEACHERS, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

The successful opening and organizing of a new institution of the magnitude of this school, requires the untiring efforts of all connected with it. This, we cheerfully acknowledge, and congratulate the board upon the selection of so efficient aids to the superintendent. There has been absolute harmony in the household from the day we opened, and to-day good will and cordial feeling among teachers, officers, employees and pupils pervade the establishment.

OUR CHILDREN.

We should not be unmindful of the efforts the children put forth, to aid in the success of the school. Indeed, their efforts become a potent factor in the management of the school. They are obedient and appreciative of the kindness and love shown them, and are always ready to reciprocate interest manifested in them.

HEALTH OF THE SCHOOL.

The school has been blessed with good health among all connected therewith. We attribute this to the combined conditions of a most desirable climate, well prepared, wholesome food, regular habits, and strictest precantion in the care of all. Our school has an enviable record for health. During a period of two years we have had only two or three cases of illness of sufficient importance to cause even anxiety. Our physician has been attentive and

prompt to answer every call, and we are indebted to his skill and careful attention for the light form of diseases among the children.

We respectfully refer you to the report of Dr. Moran, attending physician.

Morganton, N. C., November 15, 1896.

E. McK. Goodwin, Esq., Superintendent North Carolina School for the Deaf and Dumb.

SIR:—I have the honor to inform you that, since my report two years ago, my regular inspections have shown the sanitary condition of the school under your charge to be invariably good. As a result there has been but little sickness of a serious character, one, a case of erysipelas, one of typhoid fever, originating at the home of the child, who arrived here sick. We have had the usual number of "colds," and six mild cases of intermittent fever, in children from malarial sections of the State.

The epidemic of measles which swept over the country last winter, visited us, and I treated fitty-four cases in the school. Thanks to good attention and most careful nursing, there were no deaths, a result not attained, I believe, in any other public Institution. It gives me pleasure to acknowledge the hearty, cordial support I have always received in my efforts for the good of the sick under my charge, not only from yourself, but from every officer connected with the Institution.

Very Respectfully Yours,

GEO. H. MORAN, M. D.,

Physician to the School.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COURTESIES SHOWN THE SCHOOL.

We are under special obligation to all the railroads of the state for reduced rates for our children, and teachers and officers traveling in charge of pupils. Many of the children would not have been able to enter the school, if they had to pay full passenger rates. We are indebted to various newspapers of the State for the donation of their papers, and to many State Institutions for the Deaf for exchange of their school papers and reports. The Volta Bureau, of Washington, D. C., has furnished us, from time to time, valuable statistics and other information regarding the education of the deaf, for which our thanks are extended. Burke County Fair Association admitted all of our pupils free of charge, to their fair, which was duly appreciated by the pupils and the school. We

gratefully acknowledge an invitation to participate in the exercises of the North Carolina Teachers' Assembly in Asheville, which invitation we accepted, by your permission. Both departments of our school were represented by teachers and pupils.

Mrs. Hurd, with a class of first year deaf children, exhibited the method of the Oral Department. Mrs. Winston and Mr. Betts showed methods of teaching in the Manual Department. Miss Faison, of the Art Department, made an exhibit of art work by the school. Misses Angier and LeGrand took part in the exercises of the Assembly. We are pleased to report that our school has gained a recognition from the teachers of the State, that this branch of the profession has not enjoyed in former years.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, as Superintendent I want to thank the Board of Directors, individually and collectively, for their uniform courtesy to me, and their untiring zeal for the upbuilding and welfare of the school. In reviewing the proceedings of your meetings, I observe that almost every order given, has been made absolutely unanimous. This fact speaks for itself, and shows that harmony has always existed in the management of the school.

Respectfully Submitted, E. McK. GOODWIN, Supt. N. C. School for the Deaf and Dumb.

December 1, 1896.

(A)

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE OF THE NORTH CAROLINA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, FROM NOVEMBER, 30, 1894, TO NOVEMBER 30, 1895:

Building:-

BUILDING:-		
Brick\$	889.02	
Excavation	86.80	
Locks, nails, other hardware	2,309.61	
Roof and cornice	231.45	
Mechanics and laborers	6,410.59	
Lime and cement	2,002.52	
Lumber	1,739.74	
Wood work	3,361.11	
		17,030.84
MACHINERY:-	► 000 to	
Water works and shop		
Heating and plumbing		- (
Electric light.		10.000 51
		12,666.74
Directors		597.05
Contingent		539.95
Broom department		62.62
Shoe shop		285.63
Traveling expenses of children		31.90
Employees		2,817.81
Officers and teachers		13,214.90
Wood and coal		3,520.45
Freight		1,116.81
Hospital stores		104.17
Stationery		356.21
Oils		127.55
Horses and cows		417.50
Sewerage		988.59
Commissary		6,433.20
Laundry		12.21
Art material		32.78
Farm		658.43
Household and school furniture		5,723.39
Insurance		390.00
Total	\$	67,128.73

(B)

Annual statement of expenditure of the N. C. School for the Deaf and Dumb from November 30, 1895, to November 30, 1896.

BUILDING:				
Brick\$	180	14		
Locks, nails and other hardware	289	97		
Roof and cornice.	40	35		
Mechanics and laborers	2,124	49		
Lime and cement	158	64		
Lumber.	496	21		
Wood work	11			
-		\$	3,300	84
MACHINERY:				
Water works and shop	532	41		
Electric lights	141	71		
_		—	674	12
Directors			396	05
Contingent			232	70
Broom department			19	82
Shoe shop			442	60
Traveling expenses of children			50	97
Employees			3,553	25
Officers and teachers.			12,958	30
Wood and coal			1,439	25
Freight			510	37
Hospital stores			107	08
Stationery			85	08
Oils			122	29
Horses and cows			234	00
Art material			32	02
Commissary			6,647	15
Laundry			70	72
Kelly fund			13	75
Printing Department			138	16
Farm.			194	59
Household and school furniture			832	12
Insurance			300	00
Total		\$	32,355	23

(C) Statement of revenue and expenditure of the North Carolina School for the Deaf and Dumb for two years, from November 30, 1894, to November 30, 1896:

REVENUE.

	REVENUE.		
1895.	To balance from 1893-1894	\$ 246	42
Apr. 10	To amount received by Steward and Treasurer	87	01
_	To amount appropriated to pay debt	18,850	00
	To amount appropriated to build shop		
	To amount appropriated for current expenses	70,000	00
1896.		, ,	
Nov. 30	To amount received by Steward	2,656	11
	To balance		
		\$99,483	96
	EXPENDITURE.		
	By expenditure (A), 1894-1895	-	
	By expenditure (B), 1895-1896	32,355	23
1000		\$99,483	-96
1896. Nov. 30	To balance unpaid	\$ 4,144	42
We ha	ave the following supplies and materials on hand	:	
1896.			
Nov. 30	Wood (estimated)	\$ 1,000	00
	Hospital and store supplies (estimated)	. 200	00
	Nails and hardware (estimat-d)	. 175	00
	Paints (estimated)	. 40	00
	Plumbing and steam fixtures (estimated)		00
	Farm products (estimated)		00
	Pork		00
	Lumber		00
	Accounts.		00
	Shoe shop stock		00
	· ·		
		\$ 2,805	-00

Referring to statements A and B, we find the following amounts were expended for permanent improvements:

The state of the s	1894-'95.	1895-'96.
BuildingMachinery		
Horses and cows	417 50	234 00
Freight	1.116 8	510 37
Total expenditure for improvement		8 \$ 5,551 45 \$ 42,506 73

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. L. PHIFER,

LIST OF PUPILS.

MALES.

NAME.	PARENT OR GUARDIAN	. POSTOFFICE.	COUNTY.
ASKEW, JAMES	J. A. Askew	Nense	.Wake.
BAILEY, GEORGE	R. B. Bailey	Woodleaf	Rowan.
BARNES, ROZZELLE	George W. Barnes	Wilson	. Wilson.
RIGGERSTAFF, ROBT	. A. A. Biggerstaff	Ellenboro	Rutherford.
BIGGERSTAFF, KELLY	A. A. Biggerstaff	Ellenboro	Rutherford.
BOGER, REECE	William Boger	Flows	Caharrus
BOVD, HUGIL	Thomas Boyd	Richmond	Chatham
BRENDLE, HARLEY C	Rev Jos H Brendle	Mornby	Cherokee
Brown, John L	R L Brown	Gibson Station	Richmond
BUCKNER, JOHNNIE			
CARROLL, JOHN	W 1) Carroll	Turker	Company.
CARTNER, ROY	Joseph Cartner		Power
CAUDILL, VANCE	T E Condill	Whitehead	. NOW &U.
CHAMBERS, WM. C			
CLAYTON, HENRY	H. A. Clanton		Danieriis.
Coggin, Eddie	I B County	Bushy Fork	. Person,
CRUTCHFIELD, GEO			
DAIL, EDWARD	Mrs. Catharine Dail	Seven springs.	. Wayne.
DELOATCH, JOHN			
DOUGHERTY, PLEAS,	John Dougherty	Graybeal	.Ashe.
DUBHAM, GROVER C			
DURHAM, OSCAR			
Dyson, Zero			
Dyson, Lindsay			
Dyson, Marcus	John Dyson	King's Creek,	.Caldwell.
ECTARD, DAVID			
EDWARDS, SINCLAIR			
ELLINGTON, BUD			
EUBANKS, GOLDEN	Mrs. J. H. Pettit	Henrietta	.Rutherford.
FARRIOR, JONATHAN	J. D. Farrior	Wilson	.Wilson.
FERGUSON, RICHARD	Mrs. Amelia Ferguson	Lowell	.Gaston.
FERGUSON, JARVIS	.W. R. Ferguson	Ferguson	.Haywood.
FORT"NE, ROMA	John Fortune	.Black Mount'n.	McDowell.
GREEN, WESTON			
HAGWOOD, PERCY	Mrs. H. C. Hagwood	.Pilot	Franklin.
HAMLET, OSCAR			
HARTSELL, LUTHER			
HARRIS, JOSEPH	Beni, H. Harris	Oswego .	Franklin.
HENDERSON, Ross			
HERNDON, GEORGE			
HONEVCUTT, DAVID			
HOPSON, HARVEY			
Hosley, Cephus.			
HOUCK, EDGAR			
Ives, David			
JENKINS, MATHEW			
Jourson, High	P F Johnson	. naieigii	Tohnuton
JOHNSON, LAMONT	A A Johnson	Duol- Shool	William .
JOHNSON, LAMONT	a. a. Johnson,	sirons abud	wilkes.

NAME.	PARENT OR GUARDIAN	. Postoffice.	COUNTY.
JOLLEY, WELLEY			
JONES, GEO. A	David Jones	White PlainsSu	rry.
Jones, Lewis	John M. Jones	HarrelsvilleH	ertford.
KING, WILLIAM T	Belfield King	Riggsbee Cl	atham.
KING, W. SPENCER	Mrs. Parthenia King	Hargrove,Gi	anville.
KING, GIDEON			
KIRKMAN, WILLIAM	A. E. Kirkman	Maple Cypress.Cr	aven.
LAND, RAMON P	C. L. Land	Elm CityW	ilson.
LANE, JAMES A., JR	James A. Lane	LaskerNo	orthampt'n
LEONHARDT, CARROLL L	L. Leonhardt	ReepsvilleLi	ncoln.
MACE, FRED	James E. Mace	Elsie	itchell.
McCormick, Neil			
McCormick, Walter			
McCorquodale, M. E			
McGhee, Sidney	Charles McGhee	Flint W	ake.
McGuire, J. Monroe			
McLaughlin, John	R. A. McLaughlin	HartsRe	owan.
MEACHAM, JOE M	Alex. Swizgood	LinwoodDa	avidson.
MEBANE, LESLIE	R. J. Mebane	Elon CollegeAl	lamance.
MERRITT, ERNEST			
MILLER, HUGH G	A. C. Miller	ShelbyCl	eveland.
MILLER, ROBERT	A. C. Miller	ShelbyCI	eveland.
MILLER, A. C., JR	A. C. Miller	ShelbyCl	eveland.
MILLER, WALTER	F. M. Miller	WacoCI	eveland.
MUNDY, CHARLIE	R. M. Mundy	DenverLi	ncoln.
Myers, Thos	R. M. Myers	AlexanderB	mcombe.
Myrick, Joseph			
PARKER, ANDREW J			
PHELPS, JAMES	C. W. Phelps	RoperW	ashington.
POOL, GROVER C	8. R. Pool	RaleighW	ake.
POPE, CARL			
POPE, JOHN W. E			
PUTNAM, MALLORY W			
RAMSEY, CHARLES			
REED, FRED			
REGISTER, BERTON			
ROBERTSON, JAMES M			
ROYSTER, JOHN			
ROZZELLE, JEFFERSON			
SEAWELL, WILLIAM A			
SHOE, WILLIAM			
SILVER, ALPHONSO			
SMITH, JOSEPH			
STRICKLAND, JOHN, JR			
STROUD, WILLIE			
TAYLOR, ROBERT S	•		- , -
TICKLE, JAMES			
	J. D. Underhill		
	J. C. Vandergrift		
	J. F. Watkins		
	J. O. Watts		
	H. A. Wentzall, T. O. Wilder		
	T. O. Wilder Mrs. Nancy C. Woodell		
WOODELL, ROBERT	Mrs. Nancy C. wooden		oneson.

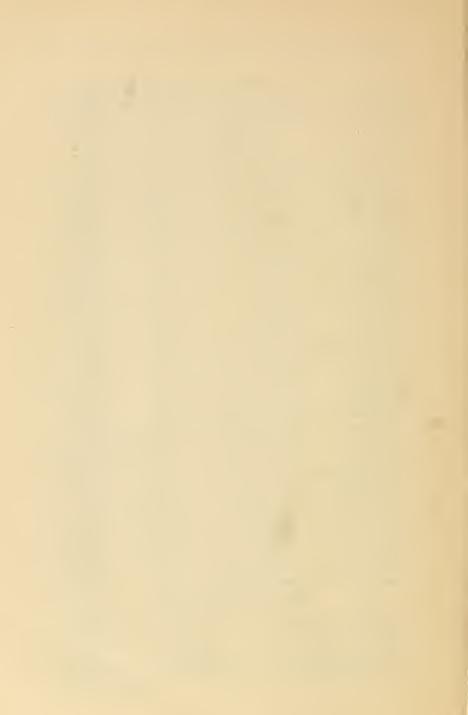
NAME.	PARENT OR GUARDIAN.	POSTOFFICE.	COUNTY.
WOODING, HENRY	Gabriel Wooding	Oxford	.Granville.
YODER, OSCAR	William Yoder	Lincolnton	.Lincoln.
YORK, SAMMIE	Rev. I, I. York	Matthews	.Mecklenburg
YOUNG, JOHN W	Davis Young	Salem Chapel	.Forsyth.

FEMALES.

NAME.	PARENT OR GUARDIAN.		
	William J. Angiers		
BARNETT, SALLIE	M D. Barnett	Mills River	.Henderson.
Bell, Annie	Thos. C. Bell	.Faison	.Duplin.
BOYD, DAISY	Mrs. N. Boyd	.Durham	.Durham.
	John M. Bradshaw		
BRADSHAW, MATTIE	John M. Bradshaw	.Cedar Cliff	.Alamance.
BRADY, ETTA	Andrew Brady	Forest City	.Rutherford.
BROWN, NELLIE	Mrs BettieScroggs	.Bluff	.Madison.
	C. F. Brown		
BROWN, HATTIE L	W. W. Brown	.Sloan,	.Alexander.
	B, F. Carliste		
CARTER, MARY	J. W. Carter	.Buck Horn	.Cumberland.
CARTER, SEWLEY	J. W. Carter	Buck Horn	.Cumberland.
CARTER, MINNIE	J. W. Carter	Bnck Horn	.Cumberland.
	Mrs. Mary Carter		
	John C. Chapman		
	D. J. Coleman		
COPPLAND, NANNIE	Green Copelaud	Freemont	.Wayne.
	M. J. Donaldson		
FAUCETTE, JULIA	P. L. Faucette	Littleton	.Warren.
	H. M. Fillyaw		
	Mrs. N. Fuquay		
	Mrs. Martha Gragg		
	Mrs. M. E. Harrison		
	Mrs, Mary Hartsell		
HARTSELL, SOPHRONA M.	.Mrs. Mary Hartsell	Locust	Stanly.
HARWOOD, GLENDORA	L T. Harwood	.Nelson	.Durham.
	J. J. Henson		
HERRING, SARAH	Dr. H. C. Herring		Cabarrus.
	John Hilton		
	Mrs. Isabella Hinshaw		
	Mrs. Nancy Holder		
	Joseph Hosley		
	John Humphreys		
	J. P. lekard		
	R. H. Ingram		
JONES, SARAH	J. B. Jones	.Jamesville	.Martin.
KEMP, BLONNIE	. J. A. Kemp	Wakefield	.Wake.
	Mrs. Margaret King		
	Mrs. Mary Leary		
	Mrs. M. T. LeGrand		
	W. S. Lineberger		
	R. T. Lippard		
	Abram Mauny		
	Abram Mauny		
	Julius McClamrock		
	M. M. McKinnon		

NAME.		RDIAN. POSTOFFICE.	
	R. J. Mebane		
,	H. C. Morris		
	Albert Morgan		
	E. H. Needham		
O'KELLY, IDA	Dr. J. M. O'Kelly	Williams Mill	.Chatham.
OLIVER, SMITHIE	Mrs. Callie Oliver	Freemont	Wayne.
PARKER, MITTIE	J. P. Hardy	Warsaw	Duplin.
PARNELL, NONA M	W. Frank Parnel	Lumberton	Robeson.
PARNELL, SARAH C	W. Frank Parnel	lLumberton	Robeson.
PARTIN, ADDIE	G. B. Partin	Burlington	Alamance.
PARTIN, BETTIE	G. B. Partin	Burlington ,	Alamance.
PHILIPS, ADA	J. W. Philips	Matthews	Mecklenburg.
PIERCE, BERTHA		Portieth	Union.
	Frank Pierce		
	W. M. Pike		
	Mrs. C. Poplin		
· ·	S. H. Powell		
	Rev. T. A. Prevat		
	Joel Ragan		
	J. A. Ramsey		
	Eli Rich		
	Eli Rich		
	E W. R. Richardson	•	
	L. P. Rozzelle	_	
	L. F. Russell		
	William Sheffield		
	A. D. Shoe		
	S. N. Smith		
	Horatio Snell		
	H. T. Speed		
	Gray Spivey		
	L. M. Spivey		
	W. L. Stanley		
	David A. Starnes		
	John Strickland.		
	S. R. Suttle		
	J. B. Thomas		
	Mrs. M. Tillman		
	Z. E. Turner		
· ·	E. M. Uzzell	0	
	P. L. Warren		
	William Wearn		
	Mrs. N. Woodell		
YORK, LAURA	Mrs. Willis York.	Old Fort	McDowell.
	NORMAL TRAINING	STUDENTS.	
NAME.		Postoffice.	COUNTY.
	LEMING		
Mana Comman D. H.	DEMING	.nareign	HALC.

MISS STELLA B. HANMER.....Ferrisburg, Vt.









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